

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.:

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1868.

## Republican Nominations



FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

VERMONT.

For Governor—JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.  
For Lieutenant-Governor—STEPHEN THOMAS, of West Fairlee.  
For Treasurer—JOHN A. PAGE, of Montpelier.  
For Electors at Large—GEORGE W. GRADNEY, of Vergennes; H. FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.  
For Elector—Third District—GEORGE WILKINS, of Stowe.  
For Congress—WORTHINGTON C. SMITH, of St. Albans.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Senators—BRADLEY BARTON, of St. Albans; HENRY A. BURT, of Swanton; WILLIAM R. HUTCHINSON, of E. Montpelier.  
For Assistant Judges—WALTER C. STEVENS, of Highgate; JOHN K. WHITNEY, of Franklin.  
For Judge of Probate—MYRON W. BAILEY, of St. Albans.  
For State's Attorney—WILLARD FARRINGTON, of St. Albans.  
For Sheriff—JAMES P. PLACE, of Highgate.  
For High Bailiff—JULIUS HALLBERT, of Fairfax.

ST. ALBANS.

For Town Representative—GEORGE G. HUNT.

## Treatment of Union Prisoners.

We alluded editorially last week to the published statement of the Rebel Commissioner of exchange, Robert Ould, in which that individual undertakes to throw the responsibility of cruel treatment in rebel prisons upon Gen. Grant, and our own authorities. Ould's letter is being published, with big headings, in some of the Democratic papers, as a campaign document, showing the despicable sources to which they are willing to resort for capital against the union cause. Ould appeals to Gen. Meredith, who had charge of exchanges on our part, to verify his statement, and with such results as we expected. In the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, August 26, we find the following letter from Gen. Meredith, with introductory remarks by the editor of that paper:

We are fortunately able to interpose a prompt and absolute denial of all Mr. Ould's material statements of facts, coming from a source at once disinterested and unquestionable. Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, whose military record during the war stands deservedly high, and who is now sojourning in our city, was for many months on duty near Richmond as United States Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners. He was in constant communication with Mr. Ould in regard to this very business. The official correspondence between them is now before us, and fully corroborates what Gen. Meredith says. Up to the time when he was relieved by Gen. Butler and ordered to another field of service, General Meredith speaks of his own personal knowledge. Since that time he has had a very natural interest in the subject, and has kept himself thoroughly posted. He voluntarily furnishes us with the following statement, which, to our mind, very effectively demolishes Mr. Ould's statement, and convicts him of partisan duplicity, if not of absolute falsification:

## GEN. MEREDITH'S STATEMENT.

*Editors Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*  
My attention has been called to a sensation story published in the *New York World*, entitled "A Terrible Revelation," purporting to be a statement of Robert Ould concerning the exchange of prisoners. Were the matter not so serious, the reasons given by this noble patriot for publishing his romance might be considered the best joke of the season, to wit: "To correct the many misrepresentations of the late Confederate authorities in relation to prisoners," and "that he feels it due to the truth of history to bring the facts set forth to the attention of the country."

When an unrepentant traitor, like Robert Ould has the unblushing impudence to attempt to impose on Northern freemen, his vindication of the "truth of history," as connected with the late rebellion, or the treatment of our soldiers, intentionally starved and slaughtered in rebel pens, I also feel it incumbent on me (as he remarks) to "make a statement."

The first interruption of the cartel was caused by Jeff Davis's message to the rebel Congress, Jan. 12, 1863, wherein he announced his determination "to deliver all officers of the United States captured after that date to the State authorities, to be dealt with according to the laws of those States, providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in inciting servile insurrection." That is, our officers captured in battle were to be handed over to the State authorities to be hanged.

The second difficulty occurred in relation to negro troops, and the officers commanding them, whom the rebel authorities promised to treat in the same manner, but without taking the trouble to deliver them to the State authorities. In many instances no quarter was granted to that class of troops, or to the officers commanding them. Some were executed without trial, though that mere form would have benefited them in the slightest degree.

When, in August, 1863, I demanded that negro troops and their officers should be treated as other prisoners of war, and exchanged, this "vindication of the truth" peremptorily declined, with this remark: "We (the rebels) will die in the last ditch before giving up the right to send slaves back to slavery."

Another cause of the suspension of the cartel was its constant violation by the rebels, in making illegal declarations of exchange, for the purpose of putting men into the field, and there is no doubt whatever that all prisoners paroled by the United States authorities were immediately returned to active duty in the rebel army. Many officers and men captured at Vicksburg were in the battle of Chickamauga. Thus the rebels were making use of our well-conducted prisoners as recruiting depots for their army.

Another insuperable obstacle to returning exchanges was in the matter of paroles. Mr. Ould had some eighteen or twenty thousand which he claimed as valid. Most, if not all, of these paroles were taken by guerrillas, bushwhackers, and detached commands in the West. No possession was ever had, no delivery was ever made, and no rolls were ever furnished. On the capture of a town by a rebel cavalry raid, the command remained long enough to take the paroles of unarmed citizens there, and then decamped, leaving the paroles to the rebels, and forwarding the paroles to Richmond. And the rebels had the assurance to require the United States Government to exchange prisoners legitimately captured in battle for such paroles as these.

On the 25th of November, 1863, I offered to send immediately to City Point 12,000 or more Confederate prisoners to be exchanged for Union soldiers confined in the South. This proposition was distinctly and unequivocally refused by Mr. Ould. And why? Because the deniable plans of the Rebel Government in relation to our poor captured soldiers had not then been fully carried out. Let Mr. Ould leave the truth of history to take care of itself, and vindicate, if he can, the intentional, premeditated, and barbarous treatment by the rebel authorities of our soldiers in the rebel prison pens. When, in 1864, the hellish plan was almost consummated, and they held, as prisoners, thousands of loathsome skeletons, let him confess that then his emasculated Government was willing to let the United States authorities bury its dead, in exchange for a fresh and healthy army of 60,000 men, to be immediately put in the field against Gen. Grant.

To conclude, Messrs. Editors, these, and these alone, were the causes which prevented the exchange of prisoners, and these causes were in operation until the close of the war. The difficulties in the way were insurmountable, and were so looked upon by the United States authorities. Gen. Grant had no more power to overcome them than any officer who preceded him. He took the only means in his power to effect the release of our prisoners, and in 1865 succeeded in accomplishing his purpose, much to the disgust, no doubt, of such patriotic vindicators of the "truth of history" as Mr. Robert Ould.

Yours, very truly,  
S. A. MEREDITH,  
Late Brig.-Gen. and U. S. Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.  
Buffalo, Aug. 25th, 1868.

## New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

First, as to the weather. The weather is such a convenient thing with which open to an audience. People may differ in politics, theology, and other topics, but the discussion of the weather somehow engenders a wonderful degree of unanimity, harmony, and even brotherly feeling. For centuries, the weather has held, and probably will hold for centuries to come, the honored position of a convenient and safe "first topic." Well then, we are having magnificent weather; plenty of sunshine, not of the roasting kind, but tempered to a nicety—simply a gratefully warm, abundant (some would say golden) flood of sunbeams. And then the breezes, ocean-kissed, and all that—really, there is nothing to complain of. A very long and perhaps profitable chapter might be written on this same weather. In this might be a paragraph of complaints against the mosquitoes, for the peaky things still refuse to go. Yesterday, the highest point to which the mercury climbed was seventy-six.

A walk through the markets reveals to us that the glad fruitage harvest is fully upon us; that out beyond these long rows of brick and stone, out in the country, the yellow grain-fields have yielded up their myriad sheaves, and the trees have shaken down their heavy loads of fruit. Not all, but many of these have given up their wealth. Therefore, all this rich and varied coloring in the markets. The year will not, however, compare with other years in fruits. There is an abundance of some of the fruits common to this climate, and a very limited quantity of others. Of the latter, the great failure is the peach crop. A failure in this crop is generally more severely felt by dealers, for instance, than the failure of any other fruit. The great army of dealers around Washington and West Washington markets particularly reckon on the peach crop for the filling of their coffers. It is one of their best crops, if not altogether their most profitable one, through all the year; and therefore such a small yield as that of this year is a great disappointment. In this and some other home fruits there is less of monopoly. It is simply impossible for one man or set of men to control all the domestic fruitage; and of course the smaller dealers rejoice thereat. Whereas, in foreign fruits there is a great monopoly. One firm alone controls a large part of the market in foreign fruits; especially is this true of the lemon and orange trade.

Of course, this means that the smaller dealers must pay something of a royalty to the said firm. Take, for instance, these two fruits, the lemon and orange, it is comparatively easy for one to keep posted on the supply as well as the demand, the vessels to arrive, &c., and

then what is easier—if one has the money—than to buy up whole cargoes? This firm may not control the whole of this trade, but they do so much of it as to be the envy of a host of dealers. The lemon trade in itself may seem to people at a distance like a comparatively small thing, but it is not—it is a big thing, and it is as much like a lottery as any legitimate trade you can name. A part of this fruit, when sold to the dealers, may be examined, but a part of it may be sold while it is in the hold of the vessel. This is what the dealers call "buying blind." The length of the voyage and many other things must be taken into considerations. There must, of course, be a good deal of guess work. The fruit may turn out altogether sound, and then the dealer may sometimes make large sums; and it may turn out altogether rotten, and then the dealer does not make so much.

We are having all sorts of matches now-a-days. Contests of skill in rowing, walking, base-balling, &c.; and now the boot-blacks have entered the arena, and bless your dear souls, they get their names into the newspapers just like other people. This getting of the name printed in the newspapers seems to be the grand end and aim of many people's being. From prize-fighting to stump-speaking, and so on, this is a grand passion with the American people. And so "Hunch" and "Slops," boot-blacks, have had a boot-polishing match, and have had their names posted in as great a journal as the *New York Tribune*. "Hunch" was the victor. It needless to say that he is on the grand road to wealth and fame. He must now "star" it—go to Chicago and other cities, as the "Champion Bootblack," give great suppers, &c. What an age is this! But these same boot-blacks, who pounce upon one at every turn of this great city, form a class not at all to be despised. Their convenience and their usefulness no one will question, but, further than this, the boot-blacks give us some men of whom we are justly proud. Their roughing sort of life makes them of necessity shrewd and sharp, and some of them make splendid business managers. For instance, we have in mind one man, whose name is very widely known, who is the manager—for this city at least—of a gigantic enterprise which reaches its long arms through all the country, and this well-known man, holding a position of such great responsibility, was once a bootblack. Honor to whom honor, &c.

You have already received by telegraph and mail the particulars of the Broadway Theatre "Foul Play" difficulties, the shooting, &c. It has caused a great excitement in theatrical circles. The Sheriff's officers, rightly or wrongly, have been by many most heartily denounced. The idea is quite prevalent that many of our Sheriff's officers have a decided tendency toward the ruffianly. Perhaps the poor officers are wronged; however, they tell a very plausible story. There was some showing of human nature at least in all these difficulties, for the theatre on the following nights had large audiences, many people evidently being attracted thither in the expectation of further trouble and excitement. As to the copy-rights of the plays, it is hard to tell when the Courts will have done with them.

The twelfth annual game of the New York Caledonian Club will take place at Jones' Wood, on Tuesday next. These games are usually of such a quaint excellence as to remind one a half-dozen or more of the volumes of Scott.

The annual festival of the various Turner Societies of this district commences to-day at Morrisania, continuing for three days. On Monday they will be addressed by General Frank Sigel.

Politics and politicians are becoming exceedingly lively. There is very little to disturb the current of trade. They flow rather smoothly along, but lazily, sleepily.

P.

## News and Miscellaneous Items

It is said the grape crop in Virginia is very large this season, and already large shipments are being made to the North.

Michael La Rochelle, one of the parties injured by the gas explosion at Southbridge on the 22d, died on the 26th making four deaths from the catastrophe. Devoy still lies in a critical condition.

Edward Coles, Governor of Illinois from 1822 to 1826, died at Philadelphia on the 7th inst., aged 82 years.

Ernest B. Luke, Esq., has been admitted as a partner in the firm of August Belmont & Co., of New York.

Max Strakosch has gone to Europe with his family, and Max Marczek is living in retirement on Staten Island.

An evening paper in New York says: "Julia Ward Howe is making a new collection of his poems for publication."

The new United States Senator from Maryland, Hon. Wm. P. Whyte, is a grandson of the celebrated William Pinckney.

Gen F E Spinner, United States Treasurer, has injured his health by close application and is going to take a fishing vacation.

Charles C. Curtis, who for a year past has been travelling in Spain, Italy, Egypt, and the Holy Land, has returned to Penn Yan.

Joe Coburn gained, during his forty days imprisonment, from one hundred and forty to one hundred and eighty pounds.

There were over four thousand visitors at the Branch over the Sabbath.

Blue fish are not very abundant on the hotel tables at the Branch.

There are not many Jews at the Branch.

Nichols, post-diligent, is giving exhibitions in the halls of the hotels.

He was at the States Friday evening, and at the Continental Saturday evening.

The right of way for the Cleveland, Wooster, and Zanesville railroad has been secured as far as Worcester, Ohio.

The Mansion House parlors were very full on Saturday evening.

Stout and Gedney were the journalists at the Branch on the Sabbath.

Mr. Geo. W. Childs is entertaining his friends at his pretty cottage near the Pavilion.

Philadelphia has a four hours stage ride to get to the Branch.

The New York and Long Branch Railroad Company solicits subscriptions to its capital stock. Fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed.

Flowers are cheaper at Long Branch than they are in New York.

Gas will be turned on from the public gas works in about ten days. The pipes are laid through all the streets.

The trotting horse George Palmer has been sold for \$15,000.

The Messrs. Harper, publishers, propose to build a fine residence at Sands Point, Long Island.

Why does the sailor know there is a man in the moon? Because he has been to sea.

Mr. Peckham thinks that California petroleum is of animal origin. "Very like a whale, my lord! very!"

The famous Zouave Jacob is free from military duty, and has set up a miraculous healing establishment at Passy.

One of the Grenells, a relative of the Grenfell who tried to burn Chicago, and has escaped from the Dry Tortugas, is trying to get into the English Parliament.

American hay in the English market at \$25 a ton, by auction, will pay the shippers, and cheapen the price of British hay of the same quality, now selling at \$50 a ton. This is a new branch of trade.

A meeting of prominent citizens of Buffalo, presided over by ex-President Fillmore, was held on Tuesday evening to hear Fred. Law Olmsted on the subject of a park for Buffalo. A committee was appointed to procure a detailed plan.

The Kelley's Island Wine Company have contracted, within the last four days for the grapes grown on two hundred acres of vineyard on Kelley's Island, at five and a half cents per pound, spirit gravity eighty-five degrees.

An illustrated Paris paper publishes engravings of the feet of certain famous ballet girls, who, it is said, have to pay a round price for the insertion. Some of the young ladies refuse to furnish pictures of their feet.

A rather fast youth was relating the experience of his voyage across the ocean to a sympathizing friend. Said he "I tell you what, old fellow, there's one good thing about it, though. You can get as tight as you please every day, and everybody thinks you're only seasick!"

We should like to know how many baskets of champagne were broken at the Farragut dinner to the Turkish Cabinet, on board his flagship, lying in the Golden Horn, just to find out how far the total abstinence of the koran is observed by the high Moslems.

## Special Notices.

## Missisquoi Springs.

OGDENSBURGH, June 22d, 1868.

E. B. PECKHAM, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I take the liberty to write you, asking how they are getting along at the Missisquoi Springs. Whether they are fitting up any hotels, and what the price of board is per week. Write me full particulars, all about the Springs. My health is first rate. I am as sound as I ever was. The cancer on my face is all off, and as smooth as it ever was. There are other parties that want to go to the Springs this Summer. By writing you will much oblige me. Tell Mr. Wright I am much obliged to him for his courtesy in writing to me.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. TALLMAN.

The certificate you notice says that I commenced the use of the Missisquoi Spring water on the 7th of May, and continued till the analysis of the Vt. Spring; or I might have said more precisely till the last of October, at which time I used up the last of the water I had from you, which was a part of that billed to me by you as I referred to October 5th at the commencement of this letter. I will say that I don't think I would have lived but a few weeks had it not been for the timely use of the Missisquoi Spring Water, and said so to your agent, and many others there last summer.

Very Respectfully, Yours,

J. B. CLARK.

**Twenty-five Years Practice**  
In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. Dow at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston.

N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment.  
Boston, July, 1868. 226 lyrd w

## Information.

INFORMATION guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or hairless face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing  
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.  
66-ly 823 Broadway, New York.

**ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED**, whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your

urine sometimes thick, milky, or floccy, or is itropy on setting? Or does a thick cream rise on the top? Or is sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspnea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or risings of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, morose, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?—Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the bustle of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspnea. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspnea or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed as business men; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meannesses about them. I do not mean those indolent, run-down, to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self abuse and sexual excess, brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—dyspepsia, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Purific. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF UCHU is the great Purific, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supplied from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 591 New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price—\$1.35 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$7.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are Genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed  
H. T. HELMBOLD.

## Elihu H. Huntington,

[SUCCESSOR TO A. H. MCMANUS.]

ASKS attention to the following partial list of articles, which I will sell at the lowest rates for cash.

## AMERICAN WATCHES.

Howard, Tremont, Millrose, and all the different grades of Waltham, National, and United States Gold Watches. A large assortment of Gold and Silver American Cases, of the best styles. Also,

## Gold and Silver Swiss Watches.

Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, American and Swiss. The latest and best patterns of Gold, Plated and Silver Chains, Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry of all descriptions. A splendid assortment of Ladies'

## FINE GOLD SETS,

Etruscan, Coral, Garnet, &c., &c. Gentlemen's Pins, Masonic Pins and Rings. Diamond, Emerald, Ruby, Amethyst, Pearl and Garnet Finger Rings, 18 Kt. Plain Rings, Gold Bracelets, Silver

## Plated Spoons and Forks,

Extra and Treble Plate. Tea sets, Castors, Cake Baskets, Vases, &c., &c. Coin Silver Spoons, Thimbles, &c. A very large stock of Gold and Steel Spectacles, every pair sold warranted to suit. Pocket Knives, Shears and Scissors of the 1st quality.

## Fishing Tackle.

I shall receive from day to day new styles of Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which I will sell at the lowest market rates.

Watch repairing and engraving done promptly. 10-11.

## ALL READY

—THE—

## NEW STEAM MILL!

—OF—

## Bingham &amp; Lincoln,

Near the Freight Depot, St. Albans, Vt. I am now ready to grind corn meal, fine or coarse, and all kinds of grain for feed. This Mill was built by Holmes & Blanchard, of Boston, of the best French Burr, is complete in every respect, and is capable of grinding twenty-five bushels per hour. Being dependent on neither wind or floods for power, we can do all work of this kind without hindrance to our customers. We shall be prepared to furnish corn in the kernel, or ground, and at all times fresh and as cheap as elsewhere. We are also ready to receive orders for

Sash, Blinds and Doors, Mouldings and House Finishings of every description, of as good material and workmanship as any other shop in the State.

## JOB WORK,

Plating, Matching, Turning, Scroll Sawing, &c., Done to order with Machinery which is new and of the latest improvements. With these facilities to give perfect satisfaction, we solicit a share of public patronage.

BINGHAM & LINCOLN  
St. Albans, Feb. 27, 1867. 154-11.

## HOUGHTON'S OYSTER HOUSE,

—BASEMENT—

## BARNES' BLOCK!

LAKE STREET, ST. ALBANS.

## Chesapeake &amp; Baltimore Oysters

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This brand of oysters is the largest and finest in the market. Hotels, Private Parties, and Festivals, furnished at inside prices. 193

FOR SPRING STYLE OF SOFT HATS, go to WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

FOR SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS, call on WM. N. SMITH & CO.

SACK Conts, in every style at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

## CUT THIS OUT

MONEY FURNISHED TO PAY

## FOR YOUR PAPER

NINETEEN DOLLARS

## IN GREENBACKS

AND THIS ADVERTISEMENT

## GOOD FOR TWENTY DOLLAR

NINE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS

## GOOD FOR TEN DOLLARS

One of these Advertisements will be accepted one dollar on every cash purchase amounting

TWENTY DOLLARS.

OR FIFTY CENTS ON A PURCHASE

TEN DOLLARS.

OR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ON A PURCHASE

FIVE DOLLARS.

Or a copy of the

Vermont Transcript one Year  
On a Cash Purchase of \$30.

—AT—

## WHEELER AND BAILEY

We have in variety and style, not to be surpassed in Northern Vermont,

## BOOTS AND SHOES

Crockery and Glass Ware, Leather and Shoe Findings. Also Agents for the

## GREAT NEW YORK TEA COMPANY

Twenty-three different kinds of Teas at 60 cts., 70 cts., 80 cts., 90 cts., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, the very best at \$1.25. Coffee 30 and 55 cts. and the very best at 40 cts. Every thing in

## CUSTOM WORK

We manufacture to order. Our styles of work consist of Ladies' and Misses' Polish, high cut and Button Boots, of the finest quality of Seal Kid and Calf Skins, and of perfect pattern. Gents wear, are the

## Acknowledged Champions

Consisting of Oxford Ties, Balmorals, Gaiters and Boots with or without the box toes, made from the real warranted

## FRENCH Calf

Call early and often at the Wholesale and Cheap Cash Store.

WHEELER &amp; BAILEY,